

The Daily

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In January, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits fell for the third consecutive month, down 8,500 (-1.6%) to 531,100. Compared with January 2012, the number of beneficiaries was down 8.8%.

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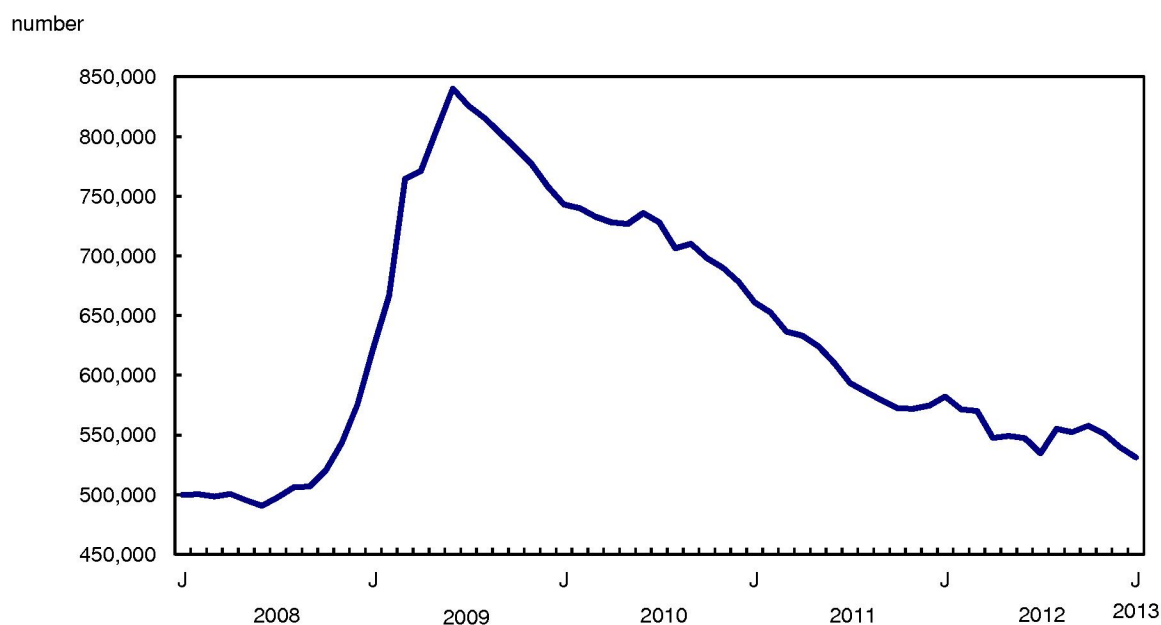
Employment Insurance, January 2013

In January, the number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits fell for the third consecutive month, down 8,500 (-1.6%) to 531,100. Compared with January 2012, the number of beneficiaries was down 8.8%.

Most provinces had fewer beneficiaries in January, with the largest percentage decreases occurring in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Alberta and Manitoba.

The number of regular beneficiaries declined slightly in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, while there was no change in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Chart 1 Number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries declines for the third consecutive month in January



Provincial focus

This month marks the first time seasonally adjusted data on beneficiaries are available for census metropolitan areas (CMAs). This will allow for month-to-month analysis at a more detailed geographic level.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell for the second consecutive month, down 5.3% in January. In the CMA of St. John's, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 3.0% compared with the previous month, continuing a series of declines that began in the spring of 2011.

In New Brunswick, the number of people receiving benefits fell 2.7% in January, the third monthly decrease in a row. In Moncton, the number declined 7.0%, the third consecutive monthly decrease, and the largest decline in January among all CMAs in the country. In Saint John, however, the number of people receiving benefits increased for the fifth consecutive month, up 1.0% in January.

The number of regular beneficiaries in Alberta fell by 2.5%, the second consecutive monthly decrease. In Calgary, the number of people receiving benefits declined by 2.0% from the previous month, and in Edmonton it decreased by 1.9%. Compared with 12 months earlier, Edmonton (-16.0%) posted one of the fastest rates of decline among all CMAs. The rate of decline recorded in Calgary was 2.5% over the same period.

In Manitoba, the number of people receiving regular benefits fell for the third month in a row, down 2.3% in January. In Winnipeg, the number of beneficiaries was little changed from the previous month.

Following declines in the two previous months, the number of beneficiaries in Quebec edged down 1.5% in January. Among the province's six CMAs, three saw declines from the previous month: Gatineau (-3.5%), Montréal (-2.9%) and Trois-Rivières (-1.1%), while there was an increase in Saguenay (+1.3%), and little change in Sherbrooke and Québec.

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries edged down by 1.1% in January, following similar decreases in the previous two months. There were declines in 9 of the 15 CMAs in the province, with a rate of decrease ranging from 1.3% in Toronto to 6.5% in Guelph. Among the 5 CMAs with more beneficiaries in January than the previous month, increases ranged from 1.0% in Hamilton to 4.3% in Windsor. Brantford was the lone CMA with no change.

Number of EI beneficiaries declines in most occupations

This release, also for the first time, includes an analysis of the number of beneficiaries by occupation, as data on this variable are now available.

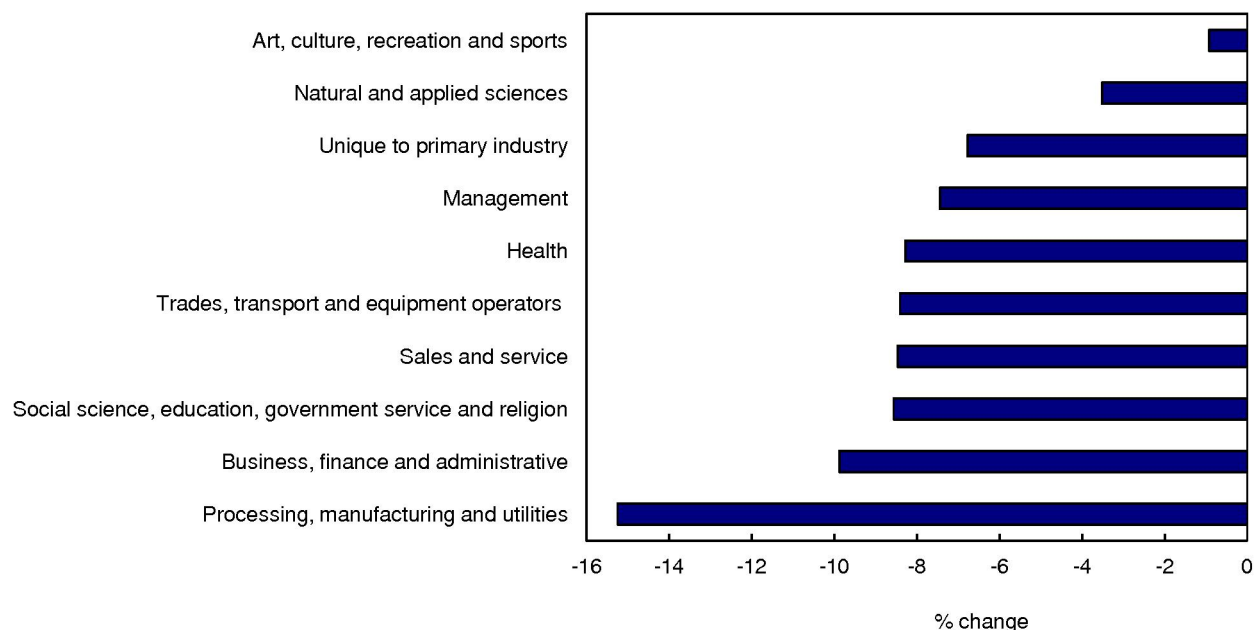
Most major occupation groups posted declines in the number of people receiving regular benefits in January compared with the previous month. Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities posted the largest percentage decrease (-3.1%) and the third consecutive monthly decline. They were followed by occupations in social science, education, government service and religion (-2.8%), which also recorded their third consecutive monthly decline.

In January, three occupation groups saw little change in the number of beneficiaries: primary industries; art, culture, recreation and sports; as well as natural and applied sciences. In the latter group, the number of beneficiaries had been increasing slightly since July 2012. It is the only occupation group that had showed an upward trend over that period.

Compared with January 2012, the number of beneficiaries fell in virtually all major occupational groups. The largest decline occurred in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (-15.2%). The only occupation group that showed little change in the number of beneficiaries was art, culture, recreation and sports.

Chart 2

Number of Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, January 2012 to January 2013



EI beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Starting with this release, month-to-month analysis for major demographic groups is provided, using seasonally adjusted data that are now available.

The number of EI regular beneficiaries in January fell for the third consecutive month in most age groups. The fastest decline occurred among young people aged 15 to 24 (-2.7%), followed by those aged 25 to 54 (-2.0%). At the same time, the number of beneficiaries was little changed among people 55 and over.

On a year-over-year basis, the fastest decline occurred among young men aged 15 to 24 (-13.9%) and young women in the same age group (-12.1%), while the slowest decline was recorded among men aged 55 and over (-3.2%) and women in the same age group (-2.2%).

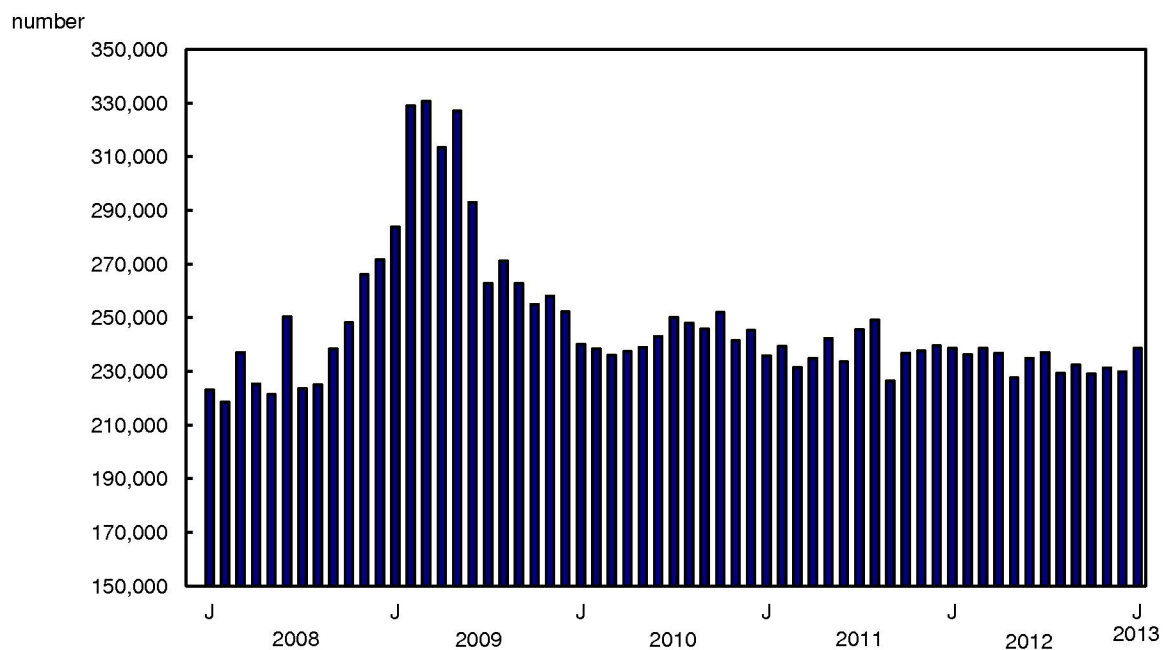
Claims increase in January

To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

The number of initial and renewal claims rose by 8,700 (+3.8%) to 238,500 in January. Quebec (+6.6%) showed the largest percentage increase in claims, followed by Ontario (+5.2%) and New Brunswick (+5.2%). British Columbia (+1.7%) also saw the number of claims rise from the previous month.

At the same time, claims fell slightly in Saskatchewan (-1.4%) and Nova Scotia (-1.2%), while there was little change in the other provinces.

Chart 3
Claims increase in January



Note to readers

Employment Insurance (EI) regular benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but can't find a job. The change in the number of regular beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

New content and historical revision

For the first time, data on people who receive regular EI benefits are available by detailed age and for 140 occupation groups. New seasonally adjusted data by sex, age, census metropolitan area, census agglomeration and occupation are also available. The definition of regular beneficiaries has been expanded to include those receiving regular benefits while participating in employment benefit programs, such as training. Furthermore, self-employed people receiving special benefits are now included in the special benefits category.

Geography boundaries have been updated from the 2001 to the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification, which mainly affects boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

To preserve consistencies across time despite all of the above changes, all EI data series have been the subject of an historical revision going back to January 1997.

All data are available on CANSIM.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures. Recent examples are the pilot project entitled "Working While on Claim," introduced on August 5, 2012, and the regulation on search for suitable employment, that came into effect on January 6, 2013.

The number of regular beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from January 13 to 19. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.

Table 1

Beneficiaries receiving regular income-support benefits¹ by province and territory², sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^P	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	582,100	539,660	531,120	-8,540	-50,980	-1.6	-8.8
15 to 24 years	62,950	56,030	54,500	-1,530	-8,450	-2.7	-13.4
25 to 54 years	395,090	363,200	356,030	-7,170	-39,060	-2.0	-9.9
55 years and over	124,070	120,430	120,590	160	-3,480	0.1	-2.8
Men	354,550	325,790	320,790	-5,000	-33,760	-1.5	-9.5
15 to 24 years	45,810	40,940	39,440	-1,500	-6,370	-3.7	-13.9
25 to 54 years	232,340	211,210	207,370	-3,840	-24,970	-1.8	-10.7
55 years and over	76,400	73,640	73,980	340	-2,420	0.5	-3.2
Women	227,560	213,870	210,330	-3,540	-17,230	-1.7	-7.6
15 to 24 years	17,140	15,090	15,060	-30	-2,080	-0.2	-12.1
25 to 54 years	162,750	151,980	148,660	-3,320	-14,090	-2.2	-8.7
55 years and over	47,660	46,800	46,610	-190	-1,050	-0.4	-2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	35,390	33,500	31,720	-1,780	-3,670	-5.3	-10.4
15 to 24 years	3,370	3,120	2,970	-150	-400	-4.8	-11.9
25 to 54 years	22,240	20,510	19,340	-1,170	-2,900	-5.7	-13.0
55 years and over	9,780	9,860	9,410	-450	-370	-4.6	-3.8
Men	20,700	19,240	18,350	-890	-2,350	-4.6	-11.4
Women	14,680	14,260	13,370	-890	-1,310	-6.2	-8.9
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	8,970	8,470	8,310	-160	-660	-1.9	-7.4
15 to 24 years	1,050	990	980	-10	-70	-1.0	-6.7
25 to 54 years	5,530	5,160	4,980	-180	-550	-3.5	-9.9
55 years and over	2,400	2,330	2,350	20	-50	0.9	-2.1
Men	5,080	4,950	4,810	-140	-270	-2.8	-5.3
Women	3,890	3,530	3,500	-30	-390	-0.8	-10.0
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	32,270	29,930	29,830	-100	-2,440	-0.3	-7.6
15 to 24 years	3,580	3,210	3,210	0	-370	0.0	-10.3
25 to 54 years	21,360	19,460	19,380	-80	-1,980	-0.4	-9.3
55 years and over	7,330	7,260	7,240	-20	-90	-0.3	-1.2
Men	19,800	18,450	18,380	-70	-1,420	-0.4	-7.2
Women	12,470	11,480	11,450	-30	-1,020	-0.3	-8.2
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	35,790	35,050	34,090	-960	-1,700	-2.7	-4.7
15 to 24 years	4,390	4,120	3,980	-140	-410	-3.4	-9.3
25 to 54 years	22,790	21,890	21,200	-690	-1,590	-3.2	-7.0
55 years and over	8,610	9,040	8,920	-120	310	-1.3	3.6
Men	22,230	22,170	21,610	-560	-620	-2.5	-2.8
Women	13,560	12,880	12,490	-390	-1,070	-3.0	-7.9
Quebec							
Both sexes	174,720	159,000	156,550	-2,450	-18,170	-1.5	-10.4
15 to 24 years	18,910	16,760	16,590	-170	-2,320	-1.0	-12.3
25 to 54 years	116,860	104,490	101,660	-2,830	-15,200	-2.7	-13.0
55 years and over	38,950	37,750	38,290	540	-660	1.4	-1.7
Men	112,100	100,530	99,100	-1,430	-13,000	-1.4	-11.6
Women	62,620	58,460	57,440	-1,020	-5,180	-1.7	-8.3

Table 1 - continued

Beneficiaries receiving regular income-support benefits¹ by province and territory², sex and age – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^P	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
Ontario							
Both sexes	170,520	159,400	157,570	-1,830	-12,950	-1.1	-7.6
15 to 24 years	16,960	14,850	14,010	-840	-2,950	-5.7	-17.4
25 to 54 years	121,150	113,470	112,250	-1,220	-8,900	-1.1	-7.3
55 years and over	32,420	31,090	31,300	210	-1,120	0.7	-3.5
Men	99,130	91,450	90,430	-1,020	-8,700	-1.1	-8.8
Women	71,400	67,950	67,140	-810	-4,260	-1.2	-6.0
Manitoba							
Both sexes	14,330	14,020	13,700	-320	-630	-2.3	-4.4
15 to 24 years	1,970	1,820	1,790	-30	-180	-1.6	-9.1
25 to 54 years	9,830	9,660	9,430	-230	-400	-2.4	-4.1
55 years and over	2,530	2,530	2,470	-60	-60	-2.4	-2.4
Men	9,130	8,870	8,610	-260	-520	-2.9	-5.7
Women	5,200	5,140	5,090	-50	-110	-1.0	-2.1
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	11,620	11,100	11,090	-10	-530	-0.1	-4.6
15 to 24 years	1,620	1,560	1,540	-20	-80	-1.3	-4.9
25 to 54 years	7,580	7,210	7,220	10	-360	0.1	-4.7
55 years and over	2,420	2,330	2,330	0	-90	0.0	-3.7
Men	7,360	7,190	7,190	0	-170	0.0	-2.3
Women	4,260	3,910	3,900	-10	-360	-0.3	-8.5
Alberta							
Both sexes	32,240	29,540	28,800	-740	-3,440	-2.5	-10.7
15 to 24 years	4,060	3,620	3,480	-140	-580	-3.9	-14.3
25 to 54 years	22,460	20,650	20,140	-510	-2,320	-2.5	-10.3
55 years and over	5,720	5,270	5,180	-90	-540	-1.7	-9.4
Men	20,210	18,220	17,670	-550	-2,540	-3.0	-12.6
Women	12,040	11,320	11,130	-190	-910	-1.7	-7.6
British Columbia							
Both sexes	63,410	56,150	55,880	-270	-7,530	-0.5	-11.9
15 to 24 years	6,740	5,590	5,550	-40	-1,190	-0.7	-17.7
25 to 54 years	43,220	38,210	37,860	-350	-5,360	-0.9	-12.4
55 years and over	13,450	12,350	12,460	110	-990	0.9	-7.4
Men	37,010	32,520	32,390	-130	-4,620	-0.4	-12.5
Women	26,410	23,630	23,480	-150	-2,930	-0.6	-11.1
Yukon							
Both sexes	990	990	970	-20	-20	-2.0	-2.0
15 to 24 years	100	110	100	-10	0	-9.1	0.0
25 to 54 years	660	650	640	-10	-20	-1.5	-3.0
55 years and over	230	220	220	0	-10	0.0	-4.3
Men	620	620	600	-20	-20	-3.2	-3.2
Women	370	370	370	0	0	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	940	870	890	20	-50	2.3	-5.3
15 to 24 years	110	90	90	0	-20	0.0	-18.2
25 to 54 years	700	650	660	10	-40	1.5	-5.7
55 years and over	130	130	140	10	10	7.7	7.7
Men	600	560	580	20	-20	3.6	-3.3
Women	350	310	310	0	-40	0.0	-11.4

Table 1**Beneficiaries receiving regular income-support benefits¹ by province and territory², sex and age – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2012	December 2012 ^P	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
Nunavut							
Both sexes	480	580	570	-10	90	-1.7	18.8
15 to 24 years	50	60	60	0	10	0.0	20.0
25 to 54 years	390	460	450	-10	60	-2.2	15.4
55 years and over	50	60	60	0	10	0.0	20.0
Men	330	430	410	-20	80	-4.7	24.2
Women	150	160	160	0	10	0.0	6.7

^P preliminary

1. Includes people receiving regular income-support benefits while participating in one of three employment benefit programs, namely Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table: 276-0022.**Table 2****Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted**

	January 2012	December 2012 ^P	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	number			change		% change	
Canada	238,520	229,840	238,510	8,670	-10	3.8	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,980	8,770	8,690	-80	-290	-0.9	-3.2
Prince Edward Island	2,500	2,420	2,410	-10	-90	-0.4	-3.6
Nova Scotia	9,910	9,510	9,400	-110	-510	-1.2	-5.1
New Brunswick	10,360	9,780	10,290	510	-70	5.2	-0.7
Quebec	72,230	67,900	72,360	4,460	130	6.6	0.2
Ontario	76,530	73,090	76,900	3,810	370	5.2	0.5
Manitoba	7,680	7,420	7,380	-40	-300	-0.5	-3.9
Saskatchewan	5,750	5,750	5,670	-80	-80	-1.4	-1.4
Alberta	16,750	17,260	17,260	0	510	0.0	3.0
British Columbia	27,010	26,390	26,850	460	-160	1.7	-0.6
Yukon	310	340	340	0	30	0.0	9.7
Northwest Territories	280	310	280	-30	0	-9.7	0.0
Nunavut	180	180	250	70	70	38.9	38.9

^P preliminary**Note(s):** Related CANSIM table 276-0004.

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income-support benefits¹ by census metropolitan area² –
Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^P	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	number			change		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
St. John's	4,470	3,670	3,560	-110	-910	-3.0	-20.4
Nova Scotia							
Halifax	5,500	5,180	5,230	50	-270	1.0	-4.9
New Brunswick							
Moncton	3,040	3,130	2,910	-220	-130	-7.0	-4.3
Saint John	2,690	2,970	3,000	30	310	1.0	11.5
Quebec							
Saguenay	4,330	3,870	3,920	50	-410	1.3	-9.5
Québec	11,320	9,570	9,530	-40	-1,790	-0.4	-15.8
Sherbrooke	3,890	3,380	3,350	-30	-540	-0.9	-13.9
Trois-Rivières	4,030	3,570	3,530	-40	-500	-1.1	-12.4
Montréal	59,080	55,890	54,290	-1,600	-4,790	-2.9	-8.1
Ottawa–Gatineau, Gatineau part	3,960	3,720	3,590	-130	-370	-3.5	-9.3
Ontario							
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ottawa part	7,840	7,150	7,020	-130	-820	-1.8	-10.5
Kingston	1,640	1,520	1,500	-20	-140	-1.3	-8.5
Peterborough	1,740	1,590	1,500	-90	-240	-5.7	-13.8
Oshawa	4,850	4,820	4,690	-130	-160	-2.7	-3.3
Toronto	64,590	62,090	61,310	-780	-3,280	-1.3	-5.1
Hamilton	7,500	7,280	7,350	70	-150	1.0	-2.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	6,850	6,350	6,260	-90	-590	-1.4	-8.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,880	5,370	5,500	130	-380	2.4	-6.5
Brantford	2,440	2,030	2,020	-10	-420	-0.5	-17.2
Guelph	1,370	1,390	1,300	-90	-70	-6.5	-5.1
London	6,650	6,140	5,830	-310	-820	-5.0	-12.3
Windsor	6,340	4,660	4,860	200	-1,480	4.3	-23.3
Barrie	2,710	2,430	2,470	40	-240	1.6	-8.9
Greater Sudbury	2,330	2,540	2,610	70	280	2.8	12.0
Thunder Bay	1,640	1,520	1,490	-30	-150	-2.0	-9.1
Manitoba							
Winnipeg	7,230	7,210	7,180	-30	-50	-0.4	-0.7
Saskatchewan							
Regina	1,440	1,380	1,390	10	-50	0.7	-3.5
Saskatoon	2,220	2,150	2,190	40	-30	1.9	-1.4
Alberta							
Calgary	9,640	9,590	9,400	-190	-240	-2.0	-2.5
Edmonton	11,020	9,440	9,260	-180	-1,760	-1.9	-16.0
British Columbia							
Kelowna	3,090	2,630	2,600	-30	-490	-1.1	-15.9
Abbotsford–Mission	3,470	3,120	3,170	50	-300	1.6	-8.6
Vancouver	26,130	23,020	22,850	-170	-3,280	-0.7	-12.6
Victoria	3,490	3,120	3,030	-90	-460	-2.9	-13.2

^P preliminary

1. Includes people receiving regular income-support benefits while participating in one of three employment benefit programs, namely Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 276-0031.

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income-support benefits¹ by occupation², Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^P	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	number			change		% change	
Total, all occupations	582,100	539,660	531,120	-8,540	-50,980	-1.6	-8.8
Management occupations	33,740	31,650	31,230	-420	-2,510	-1.3	-7.4
Senior management occupations	2,950	2,690	2,640	-50	-310	-1.9	-10.5
Other management occupations	30,790	28,970	28,590	-380	-2,200	-1.3	-7.1
Business, finance and administrative occupations	75,240	69,210	67,810	-1,400	-7,430	-2.0	-9.9
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,210	5,160	5,130	-30	-80	-0.6	-1.5
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	19,200	18,130	17,710	-420	-1,490	-2.3	-7.8
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	50,840	45,930	44,970	-960	-5,870	-2.1	-11.5
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	28,130	27,090	27,140	50	-990	0.2	-3.5
Health occupations	8,940	8,400	8,200	-200	-740	-2.4	-8.3
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,420	1,320	1,270	-50	-150	-3.8	-10.6
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	7,530	7,080	6,920	-160	-610	-2.3	-8.1
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	31,860	29,970	29,130	-840	-2,730	-2.8	-8.6
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	15,440	15,360	15,000	-360	-440	-2.3	-2.8
Teachers and professors	16,420	14,600	14,140	-460	-2,280	-3.2	-13.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sports	10,820	10,650	10,720	70	-100	0.7	-0.9

Table 4 - continued

Beneficiaries receiving regular income-support benefits¹ by occupation², Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^P	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
Sales and service occupations	108,200	101,420	99,040	-2,380	-9,160	-2.3	-8.5
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,890	5,510	5,440	-70	-450	-1.3	-7.6
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	20,790	19,130	18,790	-340	-2,000	-1.8	-9.6
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	21,470	19,760	19,440	-320	-2,030	-1.6	-9.5
Occupations in protective services	6,190	5,540	5,380	-160	-810	-2.9	-13.1
Childcare and home support workers	16,340	16,680	16,180	-500	-160	-3.0	-1.0
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	37,520	34,790	33,810	-980	-3,710	-2.8	-9.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	183,420	169,780	167,990	-1,790	-15,430	-1.1	-8.4
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,980	6,220	6,360	140	-620	2.3	-8.9
Construction trades	39,720	34,760	35,030	270	-4,690	0.8	-11.8
Other trades occupations	39,650	38,540	37,730	-810	-1,920	-2.1	-4.8
Transport and equipment operators	42,930	40,370	39,570	-800	-3,360	-2.0	-7.8
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	54,140	49,880	49,290	-590	-4,850	-1.2	-9.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	42,380	39,560	39,510	-50	-2,870	-0.1	-6.8
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	59,220	51,810	50,190	-1,620	-9,030	-3.1	-15.2
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	28,560	24,920	23,890	-1,030	-4,670	-4.1	-16.4
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	30,660	26,880	26,300	-580	-4,360	-2.2	-14.2
Unclassified occupations	150	140	170	30	20	21.4	13.3

^P preliminary

1. Includes people receiving regular income-support benefits while participating in one of three employment benefit programs, namely Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification - Statistics.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 276-0041.

Available in CANSIM: tables 276-0003, 276-0004, 276-0011, 276-0020 to 276-0022, 276-0030 to 276-0032 and 276-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for February will be released on April 18.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

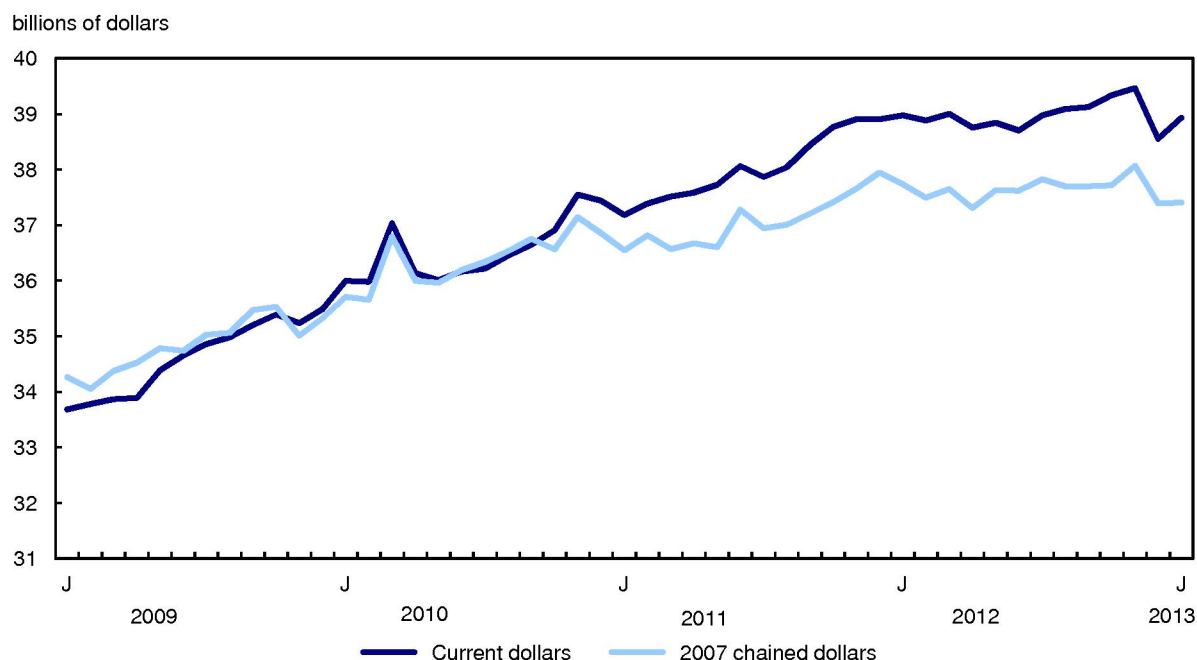
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Retail trade, January 2013

Retail sales rose 1.0% to \$38.9 billion in January, partially offsetting the decline in December. Gains were reported in 7 of 11 subsectors, representing 52% of total retail trade. The increase was led by higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

After removing the effects of price changes, particularly higher prices at new car dealers, retail sales in volume terms were flat.

Chart 1
Retail sales increase in January



Sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers rose 2.8% in January, partially offsetting the 6.5% decline in December. Higher receipts at new car dealers (+2.4%) accounted for most of this gain. Used car dealers (+5.3%) reported higher sales for a third straight month.

General merchandise stores reported a 2.8% increase. Department stores sales advanced 11.5%. Despite this gain, sales in this store type have been on a downward trend since the middle of 2012. Sales at other general merchandise stores declined 3.5%.

Miscellaneous store retailers reported a 9.4% gain in January, the fourth increase in five months. Stores in this subsector include office supplies and stationery stores, gift stores and pet supplies stores.

Sales at clothing and clothing accessories stores rose 1.2%, a second consecutive monthly gain. Higher sales at clothing stores led the gain, rising 1.7%. Shoe stores (-0.5%) and jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores (-0.3%) reported sales declines in January.

Following double-digit fluctuations in November and December, sales at electronics and appliance stores rose 2.3% in January.

The largest decline occurred at gasoline stations (-1.4%), where sales decreased for a third consecutive month.

Food and beverage store sales decreased 0.4%, mainly reflecting lower sales at supermarkets and other grocery stores (-0.8%). Following eight straight monthly gains, sales at speciality food stores declined 2.8% in January. Beer, wine and liquor store sales increased 2.2%, more than offsetting the decline in December. This gain coincided with the resumption of the National Hockey League season.

Quebec leads sales gains

Retail sales rose in six provinces in January. Quebec (+2.1%) reported the largest increase in dollar terms, in part a result of higher sales at motor vehicle and parts dealers.

Following two consecutive monthly declines, retailers in Alberta registered a 1.3% sales gain.

The 0.5% rise in sales in Ontario did not offset the decrease in December.

British Columbia retail sales advanced 1.0%, nearly offsetting the decline in December. Sales in this province have been relatively flat since the middle of 2012.

The largest decline in dollar terms occurred in Nova Scotia (-0.3%).

Note to readers

All the data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

Total retail sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using consumer price indexes. The retail sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see [Calculation of Volume of Retail Trade Sales](#).

Table 1
Retail sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^p	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	38,974	38,553	38,931	1.0	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	661	681	680	-0.2	2.8
Prince Edward Island	165	159	158	-0.7	-4.1
Nova Scotia	1,100	1,097	1,094	-0.3	-0.6
New Brunswick	946	897	900	0.3	-4.9
Quebec	8,605	8,458	8,636	2.1	0.4
Ontario	13,811	13,473	13,546	0.5	-1.9
Manitoba	1,396	1,378	1,379	0.1	-1.2
Saskatchewan	1,371	1,463	1,463	0.0	6.7
Alberta	5,649	5,735	5,812	1.3	2.9
British Columbia	5,120	5,066	5,118	1.0	0.0
Yukon	55	54	56	3.6	2.2
Northwest Territories	62	61	58	-5.1	-6.6
Nunavut	33	30	30	0.5	-7.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Retail sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2012	December 2012 ^r	January 2013 ^P	December 2012 to January 2013	January 2012 to January 2013
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total retail trade (current dollars)	38,974	38,553	38,931	1.0	-0.1
Total retail trade (2007 chained dollars)	37,734	37,394	37,407	0.0	-0.9
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers	29,987	30,012	30,152	0.5	0.6
Total (current dollars) excluding motor vehicle and parts dealers and gasoline stations	25,144	25,099	25,308	0.8	0.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8,988	8,541	8,779	2.8	-2.3
New car dealers	7,295	6,857	7,022	2.4	-3.7
Used car dealers	515	500	526	5.3	2.3
Other motor vehicle dealers	606	611	634	3.8	4.7
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	573	573	597	4.1	4.2
Furniture and home furnishing stores	1,273	1,282	1,296	1.1	1.8
Furniture stores	806	785	799	1.7	-0.9
Home furnishings stores	467	497	497	0.1	6.5
Electronics and appliance stores	1,213	1,100	1,125	2.3	-7.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	2,232	2,246	2,229	-0.7	-0.1
Food and beverage stores	8,719	8,879	8,848	-0.4	1.5
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	6,163	6,289	6,236	-0.8	1.2
Convenience stores	552	515	514	-0.3	-6.8
Specialty food stores	431	461	448	-2.8	4.0
Beer, wine and liquor stores	1,573	1,614	1,650	2.2	4.9
Health and personal care stores	2,736	2,873	2,845	-1.0	4.0
Gasoline stations	4,842	4,913	4,844	-1.4	0.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	2,253	2,223	2,250	1.2	-0.1
Clothing stores	1,761	1,723	1,751	1.7	-0.5
Shoe stores	253	251	250	-0.5	-1.0
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	239	249	248	-0.3	3.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	940	897	900	0.3	-4.3
General merchandise stores	4,882	4,726	4,859	2.8	-0.5
Department stores	2,258	2,001	2,231	11.5	-1.2
Other general merchandise stores	2,623	2,724	2,628	-3.5	0.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	897	873	955	9.4	6.4

^r revised

^P preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

It is possible to consult tables of unadjusted data by [industry](#) and by [province and territory](#) in the *Tables by subject* module of our website.

For information on related indicators, refer to the [Latest statistics](#) page on our website.

Available in CANSIM: tables 080-0020 and 080-0024.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2406 and 2408.

The January 2013 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005-X) will soon be available.

Data on retail trade for February will be released on April 23.

For more information or to order data, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ashley Ker (613-951-2252; ashley.ker@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 2013

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in February compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 2.5% compared with February 2012.

Note to readers

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0045.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

The fourth quarter 2012 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X) will be available in April.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for March will be released on April 25.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Civil aviation operating statistics, January 2013

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for January.

Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

A [data table](#) is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Milled wheat and wheat flour produced, January 2013

Data on milled wheat and wheat flour produced are now available for January.

Available in CANSIM: table 001-0044.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3403 and 3443.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Civil Court Survey, 2011/2012

Civil Court Survey data for 2011/2012 are now available.

Available in CANSIM: tables 259-0011 to 259-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5052.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Passenger bus and urban transit, 2011

Data from the Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Survey are now available for 2011.

Available in CANSIM: tables 408-0005 to 408-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2798.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

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